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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## IN FITCHBURG

BERRY ENFORCES THE WORK OF THE S. T. & L. A. THERE.

Holds Two Good Meetings, Addresses Striking Weavers and Drives Home Many Lessons From Their Experience—A Lecture by the Chief of Police Ignored.

Special to The Daily People.

Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 17.—On Monday, September 15, I came to this city and that night held a well-attended open air meeting at West Fitchburg, addressing the strikers of the American Woolen Company. On Tuesday evening I spoke at an open air meeting in the central part of the city, near the Common. This meeting was a well-attended meeting, for this place.

Fitchburg workmen are an enigma to me. I have spoken here on several occasions during the campaigns of previous years, and never yet had a meeting of that size which this city of 35,000 persons, mostly wage slaves, ought to produce. Fitchburgers seem to be a race by themselves, hemmed in on all sides by granite hills and the ignorance which capitalism produces. It is one of the stamping grounds of the "Socialist" party of many names; the home of John C. Smith, who, in 1890, ran as a Social Democratic candidate for the legislature, with a regular Democratic endorsement, and got left. It is a city of diversified industries, here is made everything from a pair of shoes to a bicycle. The wages are low, but the slaves of capitalism are kept employed, there is but little loafing done by the workers at any time.

The woolen mills of the American Woolen Company have been tied up here by the strike against the introduction of the two-loom system. The weavers of West Fitchburg made their fight under the direction of the S. T. & L. A., while the other mills were organized or directed by the A. F. of L. The strike started here on March 28 (Good Friday). Good Friday! not for the workers, unless they learn the lesson taught by this strike, which is that the power of government, is the power of the capitalist class, used to oppress them, to keep them from obtaining possession of the wealth which is produced by their class. If they learn this simple, primary truth and on next election day march to the ballot box, organized to overthrow the robber system of capitalism with the ballot of their class party of labor—the Socialist Labor Party—then it is Good Friday for them, but not otherwise. Will they learn the lesson? Let us hope so.

Two of the members of the pure and simple weavers' union have just been adjudged guilty of contempt of court and one of them, Thomas Lacey, got four months in jail. He, it was claimed, had assaulted one of those creatures which pure and simple unionism produces by its perpetuation of the wage system—the "scab." Louis Sproul, another member of the same union, got two months in the pure and simple unions, keep on listening to labor fakirs with their "No politics in the union" nonsense. While that policy is used by the capitalist class to throw them into jail, or onto the street, while the fakirs preach it are the recipients of jobs, political and otherwise, at the hands of the only class which can be benefited by it—the capitalist class. All of which I explained to them last night at the Common meeting.

These two poor devils now in jail for their devotion to their class tried to beat the capitalist class in the courts, so they sought the legal advice of ex-Judge Blood, of this city, the attorney of the C. I. U. He told them they were exempt from the operation of the "Gatling gun" on paper—the injunction—which he said related only to the Alliance. The court knew its business and, incidentally, the wishes of the American Woolen Company, with the result that it put "politics" into this union so far that it will never be forgotten by the rank and file. If all the labor fakirs of the land from "Greasy Sammy," the understudy of Mark Hanna, to the smallest fakir in the fakir brigade about about "No politics in the union," from now until Jehovah calls home the ten lost tribes.

While apathy seems to have taken hold of the working class of this place, alertness to its class necessities is the order of the day amongst the capitalist class of this city. The Alliance men who have been here during the strike, and who have addressed the workers, have struck terror to the heart of the robbers, as I discovered when I called at the Central Police Station yesterday. I went there to notify the chief of police that we would hold a meeting, requesting him to afford us proper protection. He told me the story of the strike, of course, from the capitalist standpoint. He then lectured me like a Dutch uncle, and wound up his lamentation by cautioning me about the use of "insubordinate" language. We held the meeting, and did not revise our articles of faith in the least. But went on to drive into the hands of the workmen the programme of the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., which was roundly applauded by all except a couple of Kangaroo, who, when I began to scound the capitalists, said, "He was a De Leonist," and then, after relieving their pent up feelings with this certificate of honesty to the working class, slunk away and were lost in the shadow of evening and the still shadow of their party.

While these meetings in Fitchburg have not been largely attended, they have been listened to attentively by those present, who came at the start and stayed to the end; and, taken with the meetings of the S. T. & L. A., held during the strike, ought to considerably increase the intelligence of the workers of Fitchburg and thus add to the

vote of the emancipator of their class, the Socialist Labor Party.

When the sun goes down next election day we will see in what degree the stolidity and indifference of the Fitchburgers has been penetrated by the white light of the S. L. P. We will then know whether he moves forward or remains in a state of blissful ignorance as impenetrable as the granite hills which surround him on every side. Let us hope that he will march to the ballot box on election day as he marched from the mills of the American Woolen Company on March 28, "shoulder to shoulder with the men of his class, bent on the overthrow of the capitalist system with its horde of upholders. If he does, he can then say, we can all say with him, "The suffering and privation undergone by the workers of Fitchburg have not been in vain, they have learned the lesson which must be learned by our class before it can move forward in its battle." If this is done, then indeed is it Good Friday to the working class.

Michael T. Berry.

## CONNOLLY IN YONKERS

Big Crowd Gathers on Getty Square to Hear Him.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 17.—James Connolly spoke to a large audience here in Getty square last evening. Long before the hour for opening, you could see crowds of workmen gathering along the curbstone talking about Socialism and the man from Ireland who was to speak.

The meeting opened at 8 o'clock. A crowd of about 400 were there to listen and paid close attention to the Irish agitator, as he showed conditions in his native country, and the impossibility of any of the schemes of the Home Rulers, or any other capitalist method, changing conditions there—nothing excepting the ownership of the land and machinery by the whole people of the country would do.

Connolly showed them how the Irishmen of a few years ago could go over to England and harvest the crop for the English farmer, and return with the money thus earned to pay the rent in his own country. He then showed the changed condition to-day. The English farmer had now put upon his farm the steam plow and reaper, "so that," said Connolly, "when the Irishmen seek work to-day, instead of finding the English farmer waiting to give him a 'job,' he finds the farmer's dog waiting to give him a bite;" in other words, he has become displaced, and is a tramp.

Connolly pointed out to the workmen, and the Irishmen especially, that the improved machinery which they made in America, and which the capitalist class were setting up, was a blow at Irish conditions.

W. H. Carroll followed Connolly and spoke for over one hour. Taking up Connolly's illustration, he showed how this same machine, which Connolly had spoken of, reducing the small farm owner in America to the farm tenant, was why the small farmers in New York State were compelled to go out of business, while they looked in amazement at the food products that passed their door on trains from the western prairie, and sold cheaper than the New York farmer's products could be sold. His boys and girls are not emigrating to some other country, but the sweat-shop hell-holes of New York city, away from the fresh air of the country, there to work their lives away for the benefit of the capitalist class.

The comrades here are sure that the meeting was a great success. Literature was sold and several names were taken of those who expressed a desire to get in closer touch with the S. L. P.

W. H. C.

## CONNOLLY IN ELIZABETH.

The Apostle of Socialism From the Emerald Isle Well Received. Special to The Daily People.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 21.—The Socialist Labor Party of Elizabeth held a mass meeting on Saturday, Sept. 20, to welcome James Connolly, the apostle of Socialism from the Emerald Isle.

The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p. m. by Secretary Michael McGarry, who introduced as the chairman of the evening Charles Sperle, of Somerville, N. J. Sperle explained the aims and objects of the S. L. P. After the close of his address a collection was taken, amounting to \$4.62. The chairman then introduced James Connolly, who held the not large but very intelligent audience in close attention for one and one-quarter hours, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

After Connolly's masterly address many questions were asked, and much interest was manifested. The speaker answered all questions with remarkable promptness to the satisfaction of all present. After a short address by the chairman, the meeting adjourned. Several books were sold and several subscriptions for "The Workers' Republic" were secured. Many Weekly Peoples and leaflets distributed.

Russia is asserting her "manifest destiny" and powers of "benevolent assimilation." Instead of getting out of Manchuria, she has ordered the English out, and her troops in. Russia evidently believes that commercial needs are greater than treaty obligations. It is territory against treaty; with the odds in favor of territory.

## A LIVELY CAMPAIGN

SECTION WESTCHESTER TURNS THE SOCIALIST GATLING GUNS ON THE ENEMY.

A Series of Successful Meetings Held in Various Cities and Towns With Connolly, Carroll and Sweeney as the Principal Speakers—Carroll and the Pure and Simples.

Special to The Daily People.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Socialist Labor Party in Westchester County has opened the campaign and the Gatling guns of class-conscious Socialism are firing hot shot into the enemies' line of defence.

We had Comrade Connolly here last Tuesday evening. There were about 500 persons present to listen to him. After he was through, Comrade Joseph Sweeney, the chairman of the meeting, introduced the State Organizer, Wm. H. Carroll, who spoke on the condition of the wage slave of to-day and the chattel slave of the past, showing in very clear lines the present condition of society and the remedy for the betterment of the condition of the working class, the class that produces all wealth.

On the preceding Wednesday evening, the comrades of Yonkers went to Tarrytown, where Comrade Connolly was located near here. Comrade Connolly was to speak. Comrade Carroll opened the meeting, speaking for about an hour on the same lines as the speech referred to above. He made some startling statements regarding John D. Rockefeller's grandfather. Rockefeller's villa is located near here. It burned during our meeting and resulted in spoiling it.

Connolly spoke after Carroll, to the hundred or more persons who remained in spite of the exciting fire. Connolly spoke for about an hour on the conditions of the workers in Ireland. Comrades Croily and Shaugnessy, of Pleasantville, also spoke, as did Comrade Sweeney, of Yonkers. Owen Carrater was chairman of the meeting.

On Thursday evening, Connolly went to Peekskill, per previous arrangement. As another engagement with Wm. H. Carroll, the State Organizer, took me to Mount Vernon where we held an open air meeting, I do not know what success Connolly met with in Peekskill.

On Friday evening, Carroll having challenged a Mr. Huntington to debate with him, returned to Yonkers. Huntington is the whole Prohibition party of Yonkers. He proved a good advertising medium, as about 1,000 people were attracted to the meeting. The debate was for the purpose of deciding which party was in the interest of the working class. Comrade Carroll having issued the challenge spoke first, for twenty minutes. The Prohibitionist took the same time, then each concluded with a twenty minutes rejoinder. The decision was against Huntington, it being the general opinion that he only opened his mouth to put his foot in it.

After the debate had concluded, Carroll addressed the audience on the Trades Unions. There were many pure and simple in the audience, among them a better, who is a member of the United Hatters of North America. He was very much interested and tackled Carroll, who returned the attack with a broadside from the Gatling guns that left him a wiser man; at least he said nothing further. Those who were with him also quieted down and remained to listen in perfect silence. Perhaps they didn't know the guns were loaded!

Socialism is to-day the most interesting topic in Yonkers. You can see groups of men on the streets discussing Socialism. The People is much spoken of.

Saturday we went to Pleasantville, to hold a meeting there. The same was very successful. Pleasantville is a town that is about twenty-five years behind the age, although it is about twenty-five miles from New York City. We had to hold our meeting in the Depot Square, which was illuminated by two oil lamps. The depot is, as a rule, lighted with electricity, but the railroad company was kind enough to turn it out that night, so the wage slaves could come out and listen to us without being seen, and I must give the wage slaves credit that they were very careful not to come too near the two oil lamps and our Gatling guns.

Our Gatling guns were long in range and were trained to hit the mark by Comrade Carroll—the canonier. The meeting was opened by Shaugnessy, who presided, with a few well chosen remarks. Sweeney and Jacobson were then introduced and made brief addresses, after which Carroll put in his fine work.

We have awakened the wage workers of Westchester to a realization of their class interests, and on November 4th we believe that a grand report will be sent from here.

Comrades, get to work!

Carroll will speak in Portchester on Monday. That town is a hot-bed of Anarchism. A year ago Comrade Patrick of Troy received a hot reception there. Campbell, of Jersey City, and Sweeney also spoke there, receiving the same reception from the capitalists' dupes.

The battery will move to Mount Vernon Tuesday evening.

The Kangas believe that we are afraid to go into their territory, but we will do a little trespassing. When we do, they want to beware of the "gun." We will march on their fort, New Rochelle, which the Kangas claim is impregnable, Thursday evening, and take it the same as we did at Peekskill, where they were routed. I forgot that wall that went down there too. Zolot must have undermined it, or was it a plot of one of his

kin? It could not have been that the S. L. P. was trying to disrupt the "honest class-conscious" S. D. P.? On Friday evening, Comrades J. J. Kiernally and Wm. H. Carroll will pay their respects to the Kangas at Yonkers. Hunter will speak here on Saturday, and on the same night at White Plains Carroll is billed. The latter will then continue his agitation further up the county. Peter Jacobson, Organizer.

## LYNN'S GOOD WORK

It is Continued at Open Air Meetings With Results That Count.

Special to The Daily People.

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 18.—The Socialist Labor Party of Lynn is continuing to hold the successful outdoor mass meetings which are having telling effect on the supporters of capitalism hereabout.

Last Friday evening a meeting was held at Federal square, West Lynn, with Michael Ereen as chairman. A large audience was soon gathered for the speaker of the evening, John R. Oldham.

Oldham showed the falsity of capitalist economics and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the various capitalist parties, whether they be Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or Social Democratic, did not stand in any way for the slightest improvement in the conditions of the working class. The manner in which his remarks were received plainly showed to the observer that the work put in by the Socialist Labor Party in this square was not wasted.

Seven pamphlets and ten Weekly Peoples were sold, and considering the amount of literature that has been sold in this square in the past, the result is very satisfactory.

On Tuesday night, an extra large meeting was held at the corner of Blake and Willow streets, about 300 workmen being present and paying the closest attention to the remarks of the speakers. Michael Ereen opened the meeting and announced the literature of the Party and then introduced the speaker, Frank B. Jordan, of Lynn, candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. Candidate Jordan spoke for about an hour and a half and was heartily applauded during his address. In the course of his remarks he used many illustrations to demonstrate the materialist conception of history. He said that during the system of ancient slavery, which was a brutal system, the religion of that time embodied human sacrifice, which was nothing but a reflex of its economic base. He, furthermore, pointed out the feudal society and explained the oneness of the society and the Church. He showed the flagrant and gaudy formalities of the feudal lords and the magnificent display and splendend emblems on the production of coal in 1901, now in press, in Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, United States Geological Survey, E. W. Parker presents the statistics of fatal and non-fatal accidents which occurred in the process of mining coal in the eighteen states and territories during 1901. In these eighteen states and territories the total number of lives lost in 1901 was 1,467, and the total number of men injured was 3,643. The number of tons of coal mined for each life varied from 426,094 in Maryland to 49,424 in Indian Territory. The average number of tons mined for each of the 1,467 lives lost in these eighteen states and territories was 385,098. It is interesting to note that in Pennsylvania the amount of bituminous coal mined per life lost was a little more than double the amount mined per life lost in the anthracite mines of the same state. Maryland enjoys the "distinction" of the largest tonnage per life lost, while the Indian Territory has the largest percentage of deaths for the tonnage mined.

In the following table are shown the details of accidents, together with the number of widows made and the number of children made fatherless, from which it has been possible to secure figures. Fatal and non-fatal accidents in the coal mines of the United States in 1901:

Washington, September 22.—In his report on the production of coal in 1901, now in press, in Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, United States Geological Survey, E. W. Parker presents the statistics of fatal and non-fatal accidents which occurred in the process of mining coal in the eighteen states and territories during 1901. In these eighteen states and territories the total number of lives lost in 1901 was 1,467, and the total number of men injured was 3,643. The number of tons of coal mined for each life varied from 426,094 in Maryland to 49,424 in Indian Territory. The average number of tons mined for each of the 1,467 lives lost in these eighteen states and territories was 385,098. It is interesting to note that in Pennsylvania the amount of bituminous coal mined per life lost was a little more than double the amount mined per life lost in the anthracite mines of the same state. Maryland enjoys the "distinction" of the largest tonnage per life lost, while the Indian Territory has the largest percentage of deaths for the tonnage mined.

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## MONROE COUNTY TICKET.

S. L. P. Men Meet and Make Nominations.

Special to The Daily People.

Rochester, Sept. 19.—Section Monroe County held its Districts and County Conventions on September 17 at our headquarters, Room 22, Durand Building, and made the following nominations: Member of Congress, 32nd District—Henry Engel.

County Sheriff—James J. Corcoran. County Treasurer—Lewis Harris. County Purchasing Agent—Robert Wetzel.

Senator, 43rd District—John C. Voltersten.

Senator, 44th District—Alvin Scusa.

Assembly, 1st District—Charles A. Luedeker.

Assembly, 2nd District—Aug. Berl.

Assembly, 3rd District—Louis Bell.

Assembly, 4th District—Berthold Baumel.

School Commissioners—Rosa Baumel, Bertha Luedeker.

A. Metzler, Organizer.

Here's a problem in arithmetic that only a Republican senator can solve. The United States census statistics for 1900 show that in that year average wages were two per cent. lower than in 1890, while the average value of each workers' product was almost ten per cent. greater, which is equivalent to a reduction of 12 per cent. in wages. Dunn's index prices for 1900 show prices to be two per cent. higher than in 1890, making an actual reduction of four per cent. and a relative reduction of sixteen per cent. in wages in 1900. Yet Senator Beveridge asserts that the American workman is now better off than ever before and has \$1,000,000,000 deposits in the banks. By what process of multiplication and subtraction did they get it?

## FLM-FLAMMING LABOR

Sharp Practices of the International Machinists' Fakirs—Harvey, the Perjurer.

Special to The Daily People.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 17.—Sixteen months ago a strike was on among the machinists here. At that time the International Machinists' Association could not support the strikers, only sending one strike payment. Last Monday night, September 15, \$500 arrived here to pay out as strike funds. The local union, after a wrangle, decided to keep the money in their treasury. Poor dupes! they do not seem to understand the situation.

At the last convention of the International, June 1901, the local unions had their dues raised from 50 cents to 75 cents. The Minneapolis union claimed 300 members on strike. Now 25 cents multiplied by 300 means \$75. That amount was paid additional in dues since June 1901. Fourteen months at this rate means \$1005. The fakirs of the International Machinists' hand back half of these increased dues: sort of a capital and labor deal. The local International men, up to the time of the strike, only got their share out of 50 cents dues, now they have got their share and the difference between five hundred and one thousand and five dollars; in other words, the labor fakirs made the local men pay themselves and pay the International fakirs as much also, with five extra dollars, for taking it from them, I suppose. Good, is it not?

During the great municipal scandal here, when the big mit men and the Ames crowd were on trial, one Harvey, a labor fakir and political job holder (city detective) was indicted for receiving a bribe or gratuity, but before his trial he was placed on the stand to testify in behalf of another of the grafters and was hauled off the stand and committed to jail for perjury, where he remained some time before securing bail, in which noble (?) work the union of this city assisted.

This man while still out on bail acted as a judge of election at the primary election held September 10 in the 10th precinct of the 11th ward! A good servant of capitalism purged himself to save his master and then assist in selecting a new one! Oh, labor is dignified in this city and no mistake.

T. V. L.

## MINE STATISTICS.

One Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-seven Miners Killed and 3643 Injured in 1901.

Washington, September 22.—In his report on the production of coal in 1901, now in press, in Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, United States Geological Survey, E. W. Parker presents the statistics of fatal and non-fatal accidents which occurred in the process of mining coal in the eighteen states and territories during 1901. In these eighteen states and territories the total number of lives lost in 1901 was 1,467, and the total number of men injured was 3,643. The number of tons of coal mined for each life varied from 426,094 in Maryland to 49,424 in Indian Territory. The average number of tons mined for each of the 1,467 lives lost in these eighteen states and territories was 385,098. It is interesting to note that in Pennsylvania the amount of bituminous coal mined per life lost was a little more than double the amount mined per life lost in the anthracite mines of the same state. Maryland enjoys the "distinction" of the largest tonnage per life lost, while the Indian Territory has the largest percentage of deaths for the tonnage mined.

In the following table are shown the details of accidents, together with the number of widows made and the number of children made fatherless, from which it has been possible to secure figures. Fatal and non-fatal accidents in the coal mines of the United States in 1901:

State.	Number of lives lost.	Number of men injured.	Number of widows made.	Number of children made fatherless.
Alabama	41	(a)	221,028	
Arkansas	18	63	14	38
Colorado	55	81	(a)	103,697
Idaho (b)	49	423	(a)	55
Indiana	(a)	(a)	139	263,716
Indian Ter.	49	98	26	(a)
Iowa	29	59	(a)	193,707
Kansas	16	35	9	304,085
Kentucky	23	169	(a)	200,476
Maryland	12	110	6	21
Michigan	66	18	(a)	206,874
Missouri	15	16	8	14
Montana	(a)	(a)	(a)	135,281
New Mex. (b)	9	11	(a)	290,886
Ohio	72	432	(a)	277
Penn., anth.	513	1,243	277	624
Penn., bitu.	301	636	184	412
Tennessee	(a)	(a)	(a)	273,288
Utah	9	12	(a)	146,957
Virginia	(a)	(a)	(a)	95,489
Washington	27	82	4	11
West Virginia	13	184	68	90
Wyoming	41	12	18	37
Total for 18 states and territories	1,467	3,643		188,668

(a) Not reported. (b) Fiscal year ending June 30. (c) Average. It will be observed that of the eighteen states and territories one makes no report of the number of men injured, and seven or more than one-third, make no report of the number of widows made; and ten, or more than one-half, make no report of the number of children made fatherless. Indiana, Montana, Tennessee and Virginia, producing in round numbers 15,000,000 tons of coal in 1901, made no report of coal mining accidents. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1901 was 485,544, who made an average of 216 working days, as compared with 448,581 men, with an average of 212 working days, in 1900. The distribution of this labor in 1901 was as follows: In the anthracite mines, 143,309 men, with an average working time of 196 days; in the bituminous mines, 340,235 men, with an average working time of 235 days.

## CHECK-OFF SYSTEM

HOW MITCHELL AIDS OPERATORS TO EXPLOIT MINERS.

A Profitable Arrangement for All Concerned, But the Victim—A Pay Envelope That Illustrates the "Justice" of the United Mine Workers' Misleaders.

Special to The Daily People.

Collinsville, Ill., Sept. 18.—The check off system as practised in Southern Illinois, is illustrated in the following: Name..... No..... Tons.....\$1 Amount.....\$39.69 Yards..... Amount..... Shifts.....2 bars Amount.....\$40.39

Sharpening .....\$ 49 Powder ..... 3.50 Coal ..... Rent ..... Oil ..... Time check ..... Coupons ..... 4.43 Dues ..... .50 Board ..... Donation ..... Total .....\$ 8.92

Balance due.....\$ 31.47

The above is a statement on a pay envelope for two weeks' work at Donk Brothers bituminous mine No. 2, situated at Maryville, midway between Edwardsville and Collinsville, in Madison county, Southern Illinois. About 150 miners work at this place on the tonnage basis; besides these there are the day men and drivers. The above statement is an average pay for two weeks, some fall below and some go above.

The first item to be noticed is the number of tons one man digs in two weeks, viz., 81 tons, for which he is supposed to get, according to the agreement between the miners and operators, 49 cents per ton, which is \$39.69; but, does he get it? Look at the bottom of statement and then figure it out. The total there is \$31.47, which is equal to 38.85 cents per ton.

Eighty-one tons of coal is enough to last an ordinary family far at least five years. If, for instance, the miners of Maryville buy this 81 tons of coal they pay Donk Brothers \$162 and would supply the 150 miners, counting an average of five to the family, with fuel for two months. Counting 80 cents per ton for the entire cost of producing this 81 tons of coal and Donk Brothers has a profit over and above the rake off in this statement, of \$97.90. This is more than three times as much as the miner receives for his labor in producing the coal.

The next thing to be noticed is the item to "yardage." From \$1 to \$2 per yard is paid for narrow work, according to width. This statement is for room work, for which no yardage is paid; but, reader, you notice under this year "2 bars, 70 cents." The miner must secure the roof himself, by setting timber, and for this he gets no pay, except for the cross bars at 35 cents apiece.

Item No. 3 is sharpening. Six-tenths of a cent per ton is paid to the operator for sharpening tools a scheme by which the operator gets some of the 49 cents back. One hundred and fifty miners at 49 cents each amounts to \$73.50. One blacksmith at \$2.50 per day, one helper at \$2.10 per day for two weeks, equals \$59.80, leaving a profit of \$13.70; and six hours work from two men for nothing, for it only takes about two hours per day to sharpen all the miner's tools.

Item No. 5 is "powder." This is the great money-making part of the business for the operator. Many small operators make more money out of the powder deal than the profits amount of the coal. The powder costs the operator \$1, and often less, per keg delivered. The operator charges the miner \$1.75 per keg. One hundred and fifty men, two kegs per man, per two weeks, amounts to \$225; a profit to the operator of \$200.

Item No. 7 is "rent." About one-third of the men live in company houses, for which \$8 per month is deducted. Nothing need be said about these company houses, as every one, almost, is familiar with company houses in a mining camp, and these are no better than any of them. Those who do not want to live in these houses live in Collinsville and Edwardsville, and pay \$2 per two weeks for street car fare, in addition to \$10 per month for house rent, making \$14 per month including car fare.

Item No. 7 is "per cent." Here begins the United Mine Workers' rake-off.

This \$4.43 is 11 per cent. on the \$39.69 of the gross earnings. Percentage on all rake-offs is something we never see in the shape of money, a sort of paying interest on money we never get. Ten per cent. of this 11 per cent. is supposed to go to the striking anthracite miners to help them get recognition and the same conditions that we have, so they can meet with us in joint convention once a year and agree to let the operators and officers of the union fleece us in the form of profits, percentage and dues, out of 10.15 cents of the 49 cents per ton that we are supposed to get, which amounts (according to the above statement, being an average tonnage of one man) to \$1388 in two weeks. This amount of money is taken out of the wages, which (wages) is only about one-fourth the value of the product, according to figures given above, and this the labor fakirs call "justice." This is what the anthracite miners are striking for. While the poor dupes of miners are paying for a big fat time for the fakirs and are at the same time, supplying the anthracite trade with soft coal.

Shame! Shame! Fellow miners shake all these labor fakirs, wake up from your lethargy. Arouse from the stupor into which these labor fakirs and operators have lulled you, and strike! Strike, but not as you have in the past, when you have been led to the cannon's mouth to be shot down like dogs; but strike where the operators and all the capitalist class is the weakest and the miners, together with the rest of the working class, are the strongest at the ballot box and overthrow this capitalist robber system and take possession of the mines, mills, and factories, and operate them for the whole of society! One will, then, no longer have need of a pure and simple union with its fakir leaders. We will then no longer have a profit mongering parasitical capitalist class with all their lickspittles and flunkies, such as professors, lawyers, politicians, preachers, priests and labor lieutenants. They will all have to go to work or starve—and don't forget that the only ballot to be cast for this great change is that of the Socialist Labor Party—all others are for the continuation of this present deplorable conditions. Investigator.

## USED BY BOSSES







## BERRY IN NORTH ADAMS

LOCAL PAPER GIVES FULL ACCOUNT OF MEETING.

A Good Sized Audience Hears S. L. P. Gubernatorial Candidate of Massachusetts—Great Interest Shown in What the Speaker Had to Say.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Herald of this city prints the following account of Berry's meeting held here Thursday night. The audience was a good one:

Michael T. Berry, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor of the State, and a well known shoe operative of Haverhill, delivered an excellent address on the behalf of the party at the Columbia theatre last evening, and at its close answered a number of questions touching upon the tenets of the Socialist Labor organization. He is a good talker, rapid in delivery, and unusually well posted on matters pertaining to Socialism, and his hearers were greatly entertained, even though several in the audience might not have the same view in the matter.

The meeting was called to order by Lyman Brown, a well known local shoe-maker, and in a few brief words he introduced Mr. Berry, stating who he was, and what his aspirations were.

Mr. Berry took the platform, and after stating that he was at the head of the ticket representing true Socialist Labor Party doctrine, he went further and informed the men present that he was not in any way attempting to beg their vote, or to flatter them into voting for him. His idea was to endeavor to instill into their minds ideas which would insure his securing their vote simply because he was the representative of the party, and for no other reason. Personalities had nothing to do with the vote which the Socialist Labor Party candidate secured, for such a feature had no place in their fight for the betterment of mankind as a whole. The chief aim of the true Socialist is to educate the working men, that they will organize at the ballot box, and they have in the shops to overthrow the present wage system, thus bringing to every worker that which he produces.

Mr. Berry talked at some length on the class struggle which is daily growing more bitter in this country, and in this face of the fact that the working people could take the reins of government in their own hands if they so desired, and could bring to themselves some of the comforts which they supply for the capitalist classes. The man who works gets in return as wages only a small proportion of that which he produces, while the moneyed classes get as profits the greater share. This is an unjust system, and Mr. Berry showed how it worked when the workers through organization demand and receive a larger share of the profits accruing. The opposite was also shown where the capitalists in an endeavor to increase their profits cut down the wages of their employees, and at the same time through organization among themselves are able to force up the prices of articles which are every day necessities. How this was successfully accomplished was shown in the coal and beef trust, where the people are forced to pay enormous prices simply to enrich men who are at the head of the concern. Such conditions as prevail at the present time are shameful, and as time passes on the capitalists in their greed are intensifying the misery of the working men and women on every hand.

One way in which this tremendous power of the moneyed classes can be broken up and destroyed is through the Socialist Labor party, and Mr. Berry urged all for their own benefit to vote the ticket of the party, not for his own help or to place him in office, but to bring about a change which would be beneficial to the great mass of people.

Mr. Berry went on to say that the paramount issues of the capitalists are used to decoy the working people to vote in their favor, in order that they may continue to rob them of even the little which they are getting at the present time. False and misleading statements, he said, are sent broadcast and copied by a press which is bound up to the money interests, and in this way the working people were kept ignorant of the true condition of affairs applying to their own state. The speaker paid considerable attention to labor leaders, including Gompers, Sargent, O'Connell, Duncan, Clark, Furseth and Tobin, and claimed these men were playing into the hands of the capitalists through the trades union movement.

The Socialist party, which is a distinct organization, and has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party, was severely criticised for the manner in which it became the tool of the money classes. The organization is set up by the capitalists as the party which is doing much for the working classes, when in truth, he said, it is no such thing. The men of money understand that they can use the organization which will accept Democratic or Republican endorsements, when they know positively that they can not use the Socialist Labor Party in any way. They fear the latter, but not the former. Through the Socialist party they endeavor to win the revolutionary instincts of the workers into the ground, and the fact is becoming more apparent as time goes on. The Socialists approve of army appropriations, which go solely to benefit the capitalist classes, pronounce the conduct of Gompers and Tobin as a noble waging of the class struggle generally, and are used to lead the working class to its undoing, while the true Socialist Labor man is ever ready to make any sacrifice, no matter how great, which will in any way advance the interests of the people of which he is a part. The difference between the two organizations is too apparent to need any further demonstration, said Mr. Berry, and in closing his address he advised the voters to consider the matter carefully from every standpoint, and then if they believed in the sincerity of the Socialist Labor Party to unite with it and cast their vote for the candidates chosen in convention.

About half an hour was spent in an

open discussion of matters pertaining to the workers in which Mr. Berry took an active part, answering many questions, and explaining matters which were not fully understood. He has made a special study of the question from all points of view.

During his stay here Mr. Berry was entertained by a number of Socialist Labor Party men. In talking over the situation last night Mr. Berry stated that he was well pleased with the outlook. He has twice before been a candidate of his party for the highest office in the gift of the people, and while he knows for a certainty that he can not be elected he is willing to give his services to promote the welfare of the people and the growth of the party. Last year his vote was larger than the year before, and this year the attendance at the meetings thus far held is unusually encouraging.

## ONONDAGO COUNTY

Socialists Meet and Make Nominations—To Aid Daily People.

Special to The Daily People.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Section Onondago County held its Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly District Conventions at the headquarters in the Myers Block last night. The ticket nominated was as follows:

Justice of the Supreme Court, 5th Judicial District—Jacob Mires, of Watertown, N. Y.

Congressman, Twenty-seventh Congressional District—James Trainor, Syracuse.

Senator, 38th Senatorial District—Archibald A. Grant.

County Treasurer—William T. McArde.

Superintendent of the Poor—James McAllister.

Town Commissioners—George W. Kleinhaus and John Kinney.

Assembly—First District, Irving Kenyon; Second District, Fred H. Jones; Third District, Ernest N. Montague; Fourth District, Walter Schweizer.

School Commissioners—John Major, Ambrose Schaefer, and Jeremiah Crowley.

The delegates of the different conventions were very enthusiastic and expressed loyal support to the N. E. C. and the Party's national officers, and will do their best to make a good showing at the polls this fall. The Section has made arrangements to raise some money to help remove the debt on The Daily People, so the Section will be heard from before 90 days, as there is about \$25, voluntarily subscribed, all ready with more to be heard from.

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J. T.

Syracuse, N. Y.

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## Canadian Capitalist Prosperity

BY D. ROSS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

[Note.—This is the second of a series of monthly articles on "Capitalism and Socialism in Canada," which Comrade Ross has undertaken to write for The Daily People and the Weekly People.—Editor Daily People and Weekly People.]

The outline given in our first article, showing the progress of capitalism in Canada, will be still fresh in the minds of readers of The People; but as capitalist progress and development are rapid in these days, it is necessary to recast or supplement our statements frequently, so as to be abreast of the times and understand the matters with which we are dealing. For instance, the statements regarding coal mining, at our last writing, only showed an annual increase of 20 per cent in the annual output; but now comes the statement of Mr. James Ross, managing director of the Dominion Coal Company, that this year will exceed last by 100 per cent. Ross also, incidentally, mentions that, for the months of March, April, May and June alone, the company will net in cash an increased income of \$300,000.

This shows capitalist prosperity in glowing colors, and is rather consoling to the tolling mine slaves of Nova Scotia who were unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain even a little share of this prosperity. When we couple with this statement the further information tendered by Mr. Ross, of how the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have received from the Consolidated Gas Company of New York city an order for 25,000 tons of coke, it must be very encouraging to the striking miners of the United States. How significant in the face of facts like these are the words of the Socialist manifesto, "Workers of all countries, unite."

Just here it is pertinent to give a little information regarding the attitude of the miners in British Columbia toward the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is to be held at Berlin, Ontario, commencing September 15. In consequence of their disgust at the crookedness of this body, and the conduct of its president, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. (whose history we shall give a short account of later on), they purpose sending no representative to the congress, and as the said Ralph Smith would sustain thereby serious loss of prestige, both in British Columbia and at Ottawa, he has hastened to the land of the setting sun with much speed to wane his Caduceus over those recalcitrant friends, and hopes to be back with a satisfactory smile on his now perturbed visage and be ready for business by the 15th inst.

All this is of importance to the Socialist Labor Party,



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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,167  
In 1896..... 36,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,  
With a firm and ample base;  
And ascending and secure  
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain  
To those turrets, where the eye  
Sees the world as one vast plain,  
And one boundless reach of sky.  
—Longfellow.

## THE "STRENUOUS LIFE" LEAPED FORTH.

The upper crust of Italian society in Rome has just suffered a great shock. It is thoroughly scandalized. Nothing less horrid has happened than the sight of one of its own choice limbs, the Princess di San Faustino, picked out and dragged before the courts by the plebeian hands of her serving maid upon a charge of "beating."

Whatever the vices of so-called aristocracy, vulgarity, such as is implied by a lady's indulgence in violence, is not among them. Much of the traits or accompaniments of so-called aristocracy, is the just aspiration of the Labor Movement in behalf of the Working Class. One of these desirable traits is self-restraint, that police that comes from a life freed from the arduous animal struggle for existence. Civilization having reached the point that ample wealth is producible for all, the Labor Movement aims to raise the whole of humanity to that point now enjoyed by so-called aristocracy only, which consists in the "gentlemanly" or "lady-like" conduct, possible only upon a ground-work of easy circumstances. The "strenuous life" is hostile to such conduct. No wonder that a manifestation of "strenuous life" amid their midst has shocked Roman society. Is that society degenerating from its own admirable feature? No; therein lies the lesson and the humor of the occurrence.

The nursery tale tells of the cat that, having been converted by a witch into a Princess, was dashing with her charms the noble ladies and gentlemen among whom she appeared at a ball. Unexpectedly the spell was broken; the Princess, suddenly reconverted into a cat, sprang across the floor at the mouse. This is substantially what has happened in Rome.

"Princess di San Faustino" is but the witch's trappings with which an American female bourgeoisie, named Jane Campbell, was artificially transformed into a lady. The witch in this case is the capitalist system of production, which, set in operation by her immediate ancestry, enabled her to purchase and deck herself with the external finery of "wife of the Prince Carlo Bourbon del Monte Santa Maria di San Faustino," direct descendant of Henry IV. of France. The "strenuous life" of vulgar acquisitiveness practiced upon the working class of America so as to enable Jane Campbell to become an heiress could not as a matter of course be wiped out by the mere title of "Princess di San Faustino"—no more than the hereditary cat-trait could be wiped out of the cat in the story by the external shows of human refinement. As in the instance of the cat in the story, true characteristics asserted themselves despite filigree. The cat-princess fell back into the true cat at the sight of a mouse; the bourgeois-princess relapsed into the vulgarity of her "strenuous life" extraction at sight of her maid—a representative of the class her breed had hunted.

## CORRECT!

The popular superstition is that, where the suffrage is general, the government is inevitably public. The suffrage is considered the test of the ownership of government. Where only property can vote, none but the lukiest in head imagine that the government is a public affair; where, however, popular suffrage prevails, as it does here, then, none but the lukiest are blinded. The fact remains concealed that the employer votes his employees; the fact, according to that government remains private property is not so distinct. Off and on, in unguarded moments the capitalist class shows the truth to leak out, and

thus to aid the Socialist in emphasizing the fact that it matters not how the suffrage may be where the land or the capital with which to work are private property, the government is likewise private property—the property of the class that holds the land and capital. One of these unguarded admissions is made by the New York Times in its issue of the 12th instant. It there says:

"Whether the Post-Office Department 'pays its way' or not—that is, whether or not the cost of carrying the mails is kept within the receipts from the sales of postage stamps—is, in itself, a matter of no great consequence, since the difference between profit and loss in the department is merely the difference between money in one pocket or another of the same owner."

There we have it. It is merely a difference between money in one pocket or another of the SAME OWNER, whether the Treasury of the United States, supposed to be the property of the whole people of the United States, keeps a certain amount of money, or whether that amount is dropped into the pockets of the railroad companies under the guise of exorbitant payment for their services to the Post Office Department. The owner is the same—the capitalist class.

CORRECT!  
And cut this out and paste it in your hats.

## TARIFF REFORM VS. TRUST DEVELOPMENT.

The yellow Journal announces that the sentiment in favor of tariff reform as a means of controlling the trusts is growing. And so too, may it be said, are the means which will render that sentiment of no avail. The trusts of this country are expanded beyond the confines of the tariff. They are creating international conditions which render impossible the competition which tariff reform expects to create.

These facts are made clear in the news concerning the formation of a world-wide rubber trust by that master of international trustification, J. Pierpont Morgan. Morgan, in order to save the large sums of money invested by the capitalist class, through his firm, in the American Rubber Trust, which was threatened with bankruptcy, determined upon securing control of the sources of crude rubber supply, and thus put that corporation on an unassailable and profitable basis. With the aid of domestic and foreign capitalist interests, Morgan has accomplished his object and now dominates the crude rubber supply of South Africa and South and Central America.

In doing as he did, Morgan pursued the policy that is continued being pursued by the Standard Oil monopoly, and the Steel Trust; and that is being adopted by the foremost capitalists of the world, and, as a result, is likely to become a marked feature of trust development. With such a policy in general use, the chances of tariff reform controlling the trusts are slim indeed; for, if tariff reform means anything, it means competition; but how is competition possible when competitors cannot get the raw material with which to compete?

Tariff reform will not control the trusts, nor will it solve the trust problem. There is only one way that trusts can be controlled and that the trust problem can be solved: Society must own the trusts, according to the principles of International Socialism! Any other way is a delusion and a dream!

## SOMEBODY GOT "LEFT"—HOW MUCH?

The long-drawn whine emitted by the Central Labor Federation last Sunday, about the happenings at the recent so-called State Federation of Labor, tells quite clearly the tale that somebody "got left."

Everybody knows what the "State Federation of Labor" is, those who go there as well as those who don't. It is a gathering of labor crooks, who set themselves up at auction. They make money "a-gwine and a-comin'." They get passes, and charge railroad fare; they get free board and charge lodgings; on top of that they "turn an honest penny" by selling resolutions of endorsement, or of condemnation, as the case may be, of politicians, and taking the tip from the publishers of "Directories of the Elite," they charge so much "per" for every name they place on their "400" list, and punish by placing on the opposite list the names of those who did not care to pay for the distinction of an "honorable mention" by that gentry. It goes without saying that the State Federation is a kennel with more dogs in than bones to go around. As a result, and one that hardly needs mentioning, there never is a State Federation meeting but a goodly minority gets home smaling and whining—left out in the cold, left without a bone. Who was left can always be told with unerring accuracy. Just wait for the whine, it is bound to come, and to come from the quarter of those who were left. And so it is this time.

The element fifty vocalized by Mr. Morris Brown, alias Moses Bamar, is "indignant" at the way "Labor was sold out at the State Federation," and holds that "the whole gang must be cleaned out or organized labor will be disgraced for all time (this wing of the Democracy has for quite a while been "left," and is violent in proportion). It declares that "tab should be kept on these traitors to the toiling masses;" they "work with the lobbyists to kill labor measures," "they are in the labor movement for the money there is in it." And more to the same effect.

It must be granted that the present snarl of the dogs that were left without bones in the kennel is more vicious than any other and previous snarl. Anyone with an ear for music can distinctly hear the pedal vibrations this time. Something unusually cruel must have been done to the whiners.

But why must these gentlemen always proceed upon the theory that the public is more keen-witted than it really is? Why do they leave it to the public to gauge the depth of their sorrow; in other words, to measure the size of the bones that they did not get, instead of stating it? If they did we feel sure that in this broad land none could be found so cruel not to sympathize with them.

## MORE LIVING COALS FROM THE FURNACE.

Among the Massachusetts capitalist candidates for Congress is William C. Lovering, a manufacturer of Taunton. Mr. Lovering's occupation, seconded by his capitalist political affiliations, constitutes more than presumptive evidence that he is a fecer of the working class, and that he is such, not by accident or lack of knowledge, but from choice. It is presumptive evidence that he considers the capitalist system of plundering the working class to be the right one, and that he does his share to continue the system in force. In this particular case, presumption is confirmed by direct evidence. As an employer of Labor Mr. Lovering is a scheming fecer, who clips the wool so close to the skin of the workers that his employees bleed.

Now, then, this worthy being up for re-election, to whom does he go for endorsement and backing, so as to be able to wheedle their votes from his employees and their fellow wage-slaves, on top of his other fecings? Let undisputable facts answer the question.

Before us is a copy of the Brockton, Mass., Times, of the 11th instant. On its 5th page, conspicuously facing the editorial page, there is a two-column-wide heading, "Gompers Endorses Lovering," below that a double-column space, occupying eleven inches in length, is filled up with a facsimile letter signed by "Sam'l Gompers, President American Federation of Labor;" in the letter Gompers "takes pleasure" in booming Mr. Lovering's labor record, and he appends to it a postscript over his initials, saying: "The facts to which Mr. Tracy testifies I fully verify."

This should be sufficient of a side light into the camp of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. But the fates are evidently in a mood favorable to the Socialist Labor Party policy of exposing the treason of that gentry to the working class, and in a mood to photograph the dogs in the kennel relations that exist among these traitors in their scramble for the opportunity to do the employers' dirty work—and earn his reward.

Before us is another copy of the same Brockton Times. It is a later copy, four days later. It is dated the 15th. This trip, almost the whole of a page, the 8th, is taken up with Lovering. Again facsimile letters are reproduced, one from Geo. E. McNeill to Gompers, and one from Gompers in answer to McNeill. McNeill berates Lovering's Labor record in Congress and booms against him seven other capitalist politicians, Gov. Thomas Talbot among them. Gompers crawls. The same man, who in a postscript stated, "The facts to which Mr. Tracy testifies I fully verify," now dodges and seems to throw blame on Tracy.

What does all this music mean? Why this anxiety to boom Lovering on the part of some, and to unboom him on the part of others, who are seeking to boom some other capitalist? Need the question be answered? The two sets of letters are two living coals thrown up from the seething furnace of the Labor Fakir world, where each has his particular capitalist colonel, and is seeking to earn his wages as that colonel's lieutenant in the camp of Labor.

[N. B.—1st. The documents from which the above facts are taken are not forgeries; they are for inspection in this office.

[2d. This is the same Gompers who, in 1892, endorsed over his signature the Democrat Jacob Cantor, who had applauded the Democrat Gov. Flower for sending the militia of the State to Buffalo to help the railroad magnates break the 10-hour law.

[3d. This is the same Gompers who, in 1894, ran on the Populist and the Republican tickets simultaneously in this city, and then dodged, as he now does, saying that when he heard of his nomination, it was too late to get his name off the ballot, notwithstanding there was a whole week in which to do so.

[4th. This is the same Gompers who

is Hanna's Vice-President on the Civic Federation.

[5th. These are the same Gompers and Tracy, who, as officers of the Cigarmakers' Union, condoned, if not engineered, the arming of their rank and file in Tampa to break a Union and lower the wages of the cigarmakers.

[6th. Finally this is the same Gompers whom the Social Democrats at the last convention of the A. F. of L. unanimously voted for as President.]

## THE CHIMERA.

There is an expression, frequently found on the lips of men who claim to be Socialists, but are opposed to the Socialist Labor Party, that, closely looked into is a boomerang which reacts upon and cracks their heads. The expression is "chimera," as applied to the Socialist Labor Party.

The term "chimera," hurled at the S. L. P. from these sources, admits by implication three things.

First it admits that the principle pursued, and dubbed "chimera," is good and desirable, but unattainable; Secondly, it admits that the organization which pursues the alleged "chimera" is straight-forward;

Thirdly, it admits, as a consequence of the above, that those who pursue Socialism, and not a chimera, are simply sailing under the false colors of Socialism.

Let those who, at first blush, consider such reasoning too straitlaced, place under the microscope any of the elements that pronounce the Socialist Labor Party chimerical. And what will be found?

It will be found that these elements declare the Democratic and Republican parties hostile to the working class and yet log-roll with these parties, allowing their candidates to run on the tickets of any and sometimes of both the parties of capital.

It will be found that these elements, while talking "class struggle," cater to the middle class.

It will be found that these elements, while talking "wage slavery," advocate methods and ideas that would affect the system of wage-slavery no more than a mustard plaster could raise a blister on a wooden leg.

It will be found that these elements, while charging corruption to the capitalist government, themselves have governments wreaking in corruption.

It will be found that these elements, while imputing to the capitalist politicians empty rhetoric to cheat the workingman voters with, themselves deal in nothing but fly-paper to catch the labor vote.

It will be found that these elements, while claiming to aim at the emancipation of the working class, have for the workingman no other use than as voting cattle, and consider it unfit.

In short it will be found that these elements fly in the face of every principle and tenet of Socialism. Accordingly, it will be found that these elements hold substantially with the capitalist class, which declares Socialism a chimera, and that these elements differ from the capitalist politician only in this, that the capitalist politician is honest in that he repudiates Socialism, while they are dishonest searchers for pennies under the guise of seeking the Socialist Republic.

So Mitchell is to meet Stone to hear Morgan's terms of settlement, eh? Now then, watch out, workmen! Note how another victory for the labor fakirs and arbitration will be acclaimed and the right of the worker be said to have again triumphed. Note how the yellow journals that have instituted "legal proceedings" to end the strike, while knowing all along that it would be settled independently of them, will claim that they, and only they, did it. Note, in fewer words, how the working class will be betrayed, flim-flamed and bamboozled once more. Note all these things, workmen, and bear them in mind at the next election; then cast your vote for the only party of labor, the Socialist Labor Party, in protest against this capitalist treatment.

The uses to which government reports are put are, to use the words of a celebrated poem, "childlike and bland." A report of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, showing indications of bounteous harvests, is heralded far and wide as a demonstration of prosperity on farms. In the meanwhile the increase of tenant farming, amounting to over 97 per cent. in twenty years, is carefully overlooked, as that would destroy the effectiveness of what the governmental report is supposed to demonstrate.

A new invention is announced. It is called the Thexton Electric Envelope Sealer. It is about as big as a cash register and is attached to an electric light wire. It will seal 150 envelopes in five minutes, or 1800 an hour, or 18,000 in a day of ten hours. The machine is expected to do away with the labor of girls employed in mailing and distributing agencies, and the clerical departments of large establishments.

It is said that the combinations of gowns and colors seen at the dressmakers' convention simply astound the untutored observer. Can't be any more bewildering than the combinations of political gowns and colors worn by the capitalist, alias "Socialist" party, "Social Democracy," etc., etc. The untutored workingman is certainly taken in by them. Expose them.

By the way, speaking of little children, this reminds us that when President Roosevelt complimented the Southwestern upon the evidences of industrial growth which he saw in the South, he said nothing of the inhuman child labor upon which it is built. But as that would expose the ghastly foundation upon which the prosperity edifice is erected, what can you expect?

In these days of strenuous activity in the interest of the capitalist, human life has no rights that speed is bound to respect. Trolley collisions, like that in which a girl was killed and scores hurt, in Jersey City, will, for this reason, continue unabated.

The American Consolidated Paper Company is the latest combine of big proportions. It is capitalized at \$30,000,000, and consists of the outright purchase of every paper making plant in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Forty mills and 5000 employees are affected.

St. Louis is actively engaged in trying to upset the boodle franchises. Now, if St. Louis would only engage in the active legal upsetting of capitalism, which breeds boodle franchises, she would do something of lasting importance.

Young Roosevelt has come out of the West, and his coming has made as much noise as his father's going to the South. Now it will be in order to tell of what benefit either is to the working class, which takes so much interest in both?

A writer, in the Evening Post, commenting on the railway casualties in the United States makes a comparison between the number of passengers killed in this country and the United Kingdom. The results are a bloody indictment of the inefficient and brutal management of American railroads. Here are the figures, which, the writer states, are "as uncompromising and fatal in their significance as a death warrant":

	United Kingdom.	United States.
Passengers killed.....	None	158
Passengers injured.....	476	2436
Number of train miles (millions).....	220	370
Number of miles of tracks.....	22,000	208,000
Comparative density of traffic.....	7	1

"In other words," to quote the writer again, "the train-movement in the United Kingdom is seven times more frequent than in the United States, and yet there was no single passenger killed in a train-wreck on the railways of those islands during the year 1901, and we killed 158 in that manner; the tale of the injured, too, is quite as discreditable to us."

The writer placed the blame for these accidents on the fact that railroads are operated contrary to methods which experience has demonstrated to be safe and reliable. But he does not give any clew to the reason for the use of such methods, he only contents himself with demanding legal control. Another writer, in a consideration of accidents on American railroads, attributes them to the overworking of employees, which he claims is directly traceable to the policy of general managers to reduce operating expenses by increasing labor while keeping wages nominally stationary. This writer shows that, under this policy, the labor of employees in the freight service has been increased one-fifth in seven years. Here, then, we have a reason for the use of bad operating methods and the comparatively greater number of casualties on American railroads.

The report of the Commissioners of Prisons shows an increase of crime in the United Kingdom. There were 17,163 more persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year ending March 31, 1901, than in the previous year. The commissioners find it impossible to assign a cause of this increase, which is steadily growing. This seems peculiar considering the conditions prevalent in the United Kingdom during 1901 and the present time. With a capitalist war of conquest on, that sapped the moral strength of the nation, intensified the evils of militarism, and increased the number of unemployed rendered idle by the American invasion, the cause of the increase of crime is not far to seek. Under such circumstances, when morality is lax and want and hunger are clamoring for gratification, imprisonments are bound to grow. Nor will they decrease until the cause—capitalism—has regained its "normal" condition in the United Kingdom.

Gompers told the Madison Square meeting Saturday night that the miners' strike is the workingman's strike. Judging from the practical results of the teachings of pure and simpledom, of which Gompers is the leading exponent, the miners' strike is a fakirs' and capitalists' strike, for no one but they will be benefited by it when ended, and no one but they has benefited from it up to date. The idea that the miners or the working class will benefit, and have benefited, by the strike, is not in accord with prospects or facts. The miners have lost; and to hide that fact from them is simply to profit from their plight and misfortune.

Fifteen miners met death in a powder and gas explosion in the Big Four mine at North Fork, W. Va. An explosion occurred in the same mine last Saturday. The superintendent claims that the men rushed into work, though cautioned to wait until the air had been tested by a safety lamp. How plausible! As though the slaves of the mine would dare disobey orders and go to work regardless of them!

The explosion of the mogul engine in the freight yards at West Hoboken, killing the engineer and wounding the fireman and conductor, is the latest of the growing list of accidents which is increasing the awful death rate among railroad employees. It is also the latest demonstration of the reckless waste of working class life that is the necessary accompaniment of the capitalist prosperity of which we hear so much to-day.

## THE "RIOT COMMITTEE'S" REPORT.

The report of the committee, appointed by the Mayor to investigate the riot at the funeral of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph on July 30, is not satisfactory. It is not satisfactory, not on the score of what it says, but on the score of what it does not say, and that should have been said by a committee of men truly public spirited and level-headed, who had an unparalleled opportunity to strike a note of warning on a rising danger, and thereby render a public service of no slight value.

The committee justly lays the responsibility for the disgraceful occurrences of July 30 upon the employees of the firm of R. Hoe & Co. at Grand and Sheriff streets; the committee justly finds the police negligent and culpable in several respects. On that score no fault can be found with the committee's work. Nor can any fault be found with the committee for not having confined itself to the bare questions immediately at issue. The committee acted wisely in extending its investigations to the general conduct of the police and the courts on the East Side; and its comments cannot but appeal to every man who has any knowledge of that neighborhood. It was eminently proper for the committee, that had the riot question to look into and report, to call attention to the fact that the bearing of the police on the East Side is in many cases hard and inconsiderate towards the Jewish population; that the magistrates who hold court in the district show in many instances an inclination to consider their own comforts rather than their duty to administer justice carefully and intelligently; in short, that the riots were, to a certain extent, but the reflex of the attitude of those charged in the district with the administration of law. No fault can be found with either the facts ascertained by the committee, nor the construction that it put upon the mission that it was charged with.

And it is just by reason of its correct construction of its charge, causing it to extend its inquiry beyond the actual occurrence of July 30, and looking into the remoter causes, that lays the committee open to the adverse criticism which its report deserves. The committee should have extended its inquiry to a matter that has called the attention and aroused the grave apprehension of the thinking portion of our population in all parts of the city—a matter that is intimately connected with the riots of July 30, and that foreshadows graver repetitions of the disgraceful occurrence, unless checked in time. That matter is the growing inclination on the part of certain religious denominations to extend their religious rites outside of their own private premises, in other words, indulging in religious demonstrations in public.

The wayfarer is, for instance, aware that, with increasing frequency, certain religious rites—processions headed and sprinkled with religious banners and other paraphernalia—are taking place on the streets in front of Roman Catholic churches. The wayfarer is also aware that these ceremonies are rarely unaccompanied with adverse criticisms, more or less loud, from knots of people who happen to be standing on the street, and are not of Roman Catholic persuasion. So far, these public ceremonies have led to no riots. The processions are short, the streets crossed are few, and, as a result, the knots of non-sympathizers are limited in numbers. But extend the length of the procession, add to it religious songs and other observances, let it cross longer areas of the public thoroughfares, and, as an inevitable result, the numbers of non-sympathizers with that particular form of ceremony will be proportionally bigger. Such outside ceremonies become religious or sectarian "demonstrations." They irritate in that they tend to awaken the slumbering fires of that worst of all passions, religious differences. All the elements are, in such cases, ready at hand for a riot. Any slight accident may set the train on fire. Was the funeral procession of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph the exercise of a purely civic right? All the reports accessible combine to show that it was not. The singing of Psalms and the practice of other rituals, reported to have been a feature of the funeral procession, took the affair out of the ordinary exercise of a civic right, and placed it in the category of a religious ceremonial, in other words, of a public religious demonstration.

Religious ceremonies should be confined to the private premises of religious bodies. There, no stranger, unless a voluntary visitor, is present, and common decency will restrain him from indulging in his private views. On the public thoroughfares, however, the matter is reversed. The wayfarer of all denominations has a right to the undisturbed enjoyment of the streets; religious demonstrations are there as an indication an obstruction upon others of religious rites that they care not for or may dislike, as the conduct would be of a voluntary visitor, to a church, who would there manifest his private dislikes. But such public religious demonstrations are even worse than indecent. The manifestations of ill-breeding on the part of a visitor to a church, from whose rites he dissents, can be easily suppressed; the results, however, of the dissent incited in large bodies of men by religious demonstrations obtruded upon them in public are serious—serious, not only in deplorable overt acts, but especially serious and far reaching in the more deplorable Old Adam that they conjure up.

It is to be regretted that the Riot Committee did not report upon this point, and recommend that ordinances be passed to check the dangerous tendency to public religious ceremonies that aided in the riots of July 30, and that incite even worse ones in the future. The committee missed the opportunity to render a positive service to the whole city.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

UNCLE SAM—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradictions you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the workers represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to produce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim that, therefore, the workingman shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say first that the price of labor is going down and then claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right, the trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't.

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor is not clad with the attributes of humanity; it is simply a merchandise. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—Is it illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialists say that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just like saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and become human and enjoy all that man is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side I'll rip you up on another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will imperiously shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. —Here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does no manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that, even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth because it does the work, while the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently it is wholly a valueless class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

## BUSY SECTION BOSTON.

Holds Party Meeting and Disposes of Considerable Business.

Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 19.—The regular meeting of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party was held at its headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, Thursday evening, September 18. The "Thirty-one" Statement was received and placed on file. The section being very short of lampoons and further statements, had to proceed with the regular business of the Party. A large volume of routine business was speedily transacted and a spirit of cohesiveness and solidarity seemed to animate all the comrades present.

Daniel De Leon was nominated as the Section's choice of delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the coming convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, place of convention to be decided later.

Committee reported having secured Conant Hall, Roxbury, for Thanksgiving Eve Ball under auspices of the Section. Tickets \$1 each.

Communication relating to the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung was received and committee elected to increase the list of subscribers in and around Boston. All comrades are respected to aid in this matter of our German party press.

Meeting of Agitation Committee and State Executive Committee was announced for Sunday next at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Comrades are requested to be in headquarters at the hours set as much important business will be transacted.

Financial Secretary sold all stamps on hand and reported the receipts for the evening \$127.50.

M. Dee.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, and will be held responsible for their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## New Haven Joins Daily People Auxiliary League—Resolution Endorsing N. E. C.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Section, New Haven, S. L. P. at its meeting this evening unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Section New Haven in regular meeting assembled do hereby reaffirm its allegiance to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party as laid down by its constitution and upheld by its National Officers; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of Section New Haven are in full sympathy and accord with and have full confidence in the integrity and honesty of purpose in our N. E. C. in their official actions, as far as the best interests of the Party; also, be it

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the managing and editorial departments of The Daily and Weekly People, and do hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to aid them in the work of disseminating the truths of Socialism among our class—the wage-working class—by continually endeavoring to increase the circulation of The Daily and Weekly People.

Section New Haven voted to enroll themselves in the Auxiliary League, and appointed Comrade Myer Stodel, 711 State street, as collector.

The vote on the calling of a special convention was as follows:

In favor of convention..... 4  
Against ..... 17

Total vote..... 21  
As an explanation as to the resolutions being carried unanimously, while a number voted in favor of a convention let me say that our vote was taken at two meetings, and if those who voted for a convention at our previous meeting were present this evening the vote of some of them may have changed.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13th.  
Fraternally yours,  
Ernest T. Oatley, Organizer.

## Agitation in Salem.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Salem, Mass. Section of the Socialist Labor Party opened the campaign for 1902 with a very successful open air meeting, held at the Father Mathew Monument on Central street, on Saturday evening, September 13. The organizer of the Section called the meeting to order, and outlined the principles of the Party, and announced the speaker of the evening, John E. Eustace, of Peabody, who delivered a very able address; showed to the workmen present how the two old parties had been buncing them for years on the issues of free trade and tariff, and he showed them these questions had nothing to do with the conditions of the workmen. He dwelt on the coal strike for some length, and showed where the labor fakirs had been bleeding the miners for years into paying dues, and went through the country telling the different reporters of the capitalist newspapers that the miners would win the strike if they would stick out a few weeks longer. He showed that labor as organized to-day was controlled by nothing but officers who were an organized scabbery. He cited the Civic Federation, headed by Mark Hanna and the Gomperies, and what it was formed for. The working people, he said, had a ballot and on election day would go to the polls and vote for existing conditions, and when the Socialist speakers would tell them to join the Party of their class, they would say they were cranks, or some other such name. The audience numbered nearly 200, and they were very much interested. A large number of leaflets was distributed, and five copies of Socialist books were disposed of, and one yearly subscriber for The Weekly People was secured. The Section intends to hold a meeting every week from now until the election.

P. H. Grady,  
Organizer, Section Salem.

## A Card From James Connolly.

To the Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrades.—The campaign upon which I have entered in the United States now being fairly under way, and as the work entailed upon me will be of a very arduous nature indeed, I have been advised to appeal to the various sections under whose auspices I will speak, to make every arrangement to render the task as easy to me as possible. To this end I would request all sections to arrange for indoor meetings. Indoor speaking is, of course, much easier to the speaker than outdoor, and in addition an indoor meeting is not subject to all the chances of bad weather, brass bands, dog fights and other such circumstances against which Democrats themselves would contend in vain.

I would also be obliged if local comrades would make an effort to secure subscriptions for the Workers' Republic, the official organ of our party in Ireland. The yearly subscription is 50 cents, and to each meeting I will bring cards, the purchase of which will entitle the purchaser to one yearly subscription. As this is the only pecuniary benefit the Irish comrades can reap from this trip, it is to be hoped every comrade in America will help in putting our Irish paper on a satisfactory foundation, and at the same time getting knowledge of the Irish movement in this manner. James Connolly.

New York, September 16.

## Campbell in Brooklyn—Address Mergenthaler Employees.

To The Daily People.—As per instruction by the Brooklyn Agitation Committee, of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., I held a meeting at the Mergenthaler Machine Company's works, at the corner of Myerson and Flushing avenue, and it was a peacherone.

The slaves in that battle have only half an hour for dinner—"for dinner," save the work for soup is more like it. I held the boys down to the S. T. & L. A. for twenty minutes, and proved for twenty-

five years the trades unions of America had been looking for a town on the map of the labor question that never was on the map of labor.

Then I brought to their notice that the S. T. & L. A. based on the collective ownership of the machinery of production had the town on the map—and that was the Socialist Republic through political action of the Socialist Labor Party.

Pay day for these slaves is on Wednesday, and for me to sell many books and papers was an economic joke, as the average workman has no money two days before pay day.

One youth asked me how much I got for my speeches. He was told if he did not live with his mother he could not work for three dollars a week. This shot went well with the crowd.

Sold eight books and fifteen papers.

Sept. 15, 1902.

Frank Campbell.

## An Upper Cut For The Daily People Killers.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the last meeting of Branch 2, Scandinavian Section, Gr. N. Y., held Sunday, Sept. 7, last, it was voted that if Branch 1 would shoulder one-half of the enrollment fee in the Daily People Auxiliary, Branch 2 would be willing to pay the other half.

Sunday, September 14, a regular meeting of Branch 1 was held in New York, and it was then when the question came before the body, unanimously decided, to join Branch 2 in assisting the party to free its daily organ from debt.

The Scandinavian Section has hereby dealt its first "upper cut" blow at the ugly face of the Daily People killer crew, hoping to in the future, if necessary, be in position to deliver some more, and also hoping that from many other quarters similar exercise will be heard of.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

Arid Olson, Organizer.

## THE MODERN LAFAYETTE.

Dedicated to James Connolly.

[Written for The Daily People and The Weekly People by A. Wage Slave.]

Here's a hundred thousand welcomes

To you, Comrade Connolly;

You have crossed the broad Atlantic

To the land that once was free;

And you bring to us a message,

May the working class take heed;

May they understand you, "spailpin,"

While you're sowing Wisconsin's seed.

Ah! we realize the importance

Of your mission to the world,

And may labor soon awaken,

"Freedom's banner be unfurled."

May the toilers of all nations

Be united and be free;

We must end the barbarous struggle—

We're the Fighting S. L. P.

We are in the field for conquest,

And we never will retreat;

We'll not give nor ask for quarter,

Though we go down in defeat.

There is no truce—"No Compromise!"

'Gainst the robber class we stand,

And to help us in our battle

You have come from Ireland.

In the old time Revolution,

There appeared bold Lafayette!

And you're coming to us, "Spailpin,"

While with danger we're beset.

But we'll turn the tide of battle,

Reinforcements will appear,

When the message has been given

"Twill be heeded, never fear!"

May your mission be successful

To convince the working class

That the present wage system—

Must soon into history pass.

May our flag, with Arm and Hammer,

Proudly float upon the breeze,

With your message to us wage slave:

"Let us rise up from our knees!"

Greeting and fraternal welcome:

We are proud to take your hand;

"Hear the long-suspended thunder!"

"We our class must rule the land."

"We will strike against oppression

At the ballot box unite;

We'll establish Socialism,

For we see the dawning light.

—Jeremiah Devine.

North Abington, Mass.

## GIRLS DISPLACE MEN.

Reading, Pa., Fast Becoming a Female Labor Centre.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 20.—In recent years more employment is offered to female labor in Reading than to that of the opposite sex. Large hardware manufacturers and other industries are hiring many young girls.

Several hundred girls are employed at the plants of the Reading Hardware and Penna Hardware Companies here. Both industries manufacture their own packing boxes, and this gives employment to quite a large number of girls.

Upward of 150 girls are employed at the Penn Hardware Works. A large number work in the lacquer room and buffing department. Their work is to put the first polish on the hardware. Many find employment in the knob room, and fasten the metallic sockets to the knobs.

A foreman of one of the large manufacturing plants in Reading, Pa., employing female labor stated to a reporter the following:

"Since we employ girls we are more than satisfied with the result. They work steadily all the year round, and work much faster than men. They are more attentive and are more dexterous than men in packing goods. Once in a while they make a reasonable request to get off several days to help mother clean the house, and the request is always cheerfully granted. They excel in every branch of work at which they are engaged."

The boys of poor parentage, like little Luigi Reda, of 168 Mulberry street, who, in the innocence of their childish nature, steal to satisfy hunger, should be severely punished. It is presumptuous on their part to thus give the lie to the president, who is touring the country preaching prosperity. It must be put down.

## LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

A. S. L. MAPLE CREEK, CANADA.—Quote the passage that contains the terms you allege. We know of none.

N. B. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You are right when you say: "A man, owing to imperfect information, may be misled." The Daily People, without being dishonest.

You are also right when you say: "The term 'Daily People Killer' is used as a term of opprobrium."

You are not right, however, when you conclude that the application of "Daily People Killers" to your Curran is, therefore, unjust. There is a link missing in your reasoning. Say that they originally believed their figures on The Daily People to be trustworthy, what about their subsequent conduct, after the report was published of the Daily People manager? Was it honesty that directed them in carrying on an underhand campaign of slander against the manager by setting about their report falsified facts in that certain items, the Providence weavers' loan, were omitted, and the "25 salary of the Editor" was being saved, etc. etc. The dishonesty of this, their later acts proves that they deserve the name "Daily People Killers" with all the opprobrium implied.

A. S. NEW YORK.—The working class are robbed as producers. If they received the full social share of the product of their labor, consumption would take care of itself.

D. T. C. FITCHBURG, MASS.—Why make a present trouble out of something the trouble the S. L. P. will yet have to go through. Just wait until the Daily People has 100,000 readers, mind you, until the Party has 50,000 READERS, not VOTES. The Party is always content with the vote; it is their hired men who do the counting; they will see to it that a large vote be counted for the S. L. P.—But readers that is a different matter. One hundred thousand readers of the Daily People will mean that the end of capitalist misrule is at hand, votes or no votes—then look out for trouble. Not by one or two as at present, but by whole squads, while the capitalist powers, clerical and lay, try to capture and scuttle the Party. Is not such a prospect enough to excite the brave of the land, and call forth the best that there is in them, to stand firm now and drill themselves for the final struggle? What say you?

F. J. T. COLORADO SPRINGS, CO.—It is no one motive that animated the now defunct State Committee of Pennsylvania, that was located in Pittsburgh. It tries to smash the Party they were trying, among other things, a new style of paying debts. They owe over \$300 to the Party. If they could smash the Party they could get the money. Finding they could not smash the Party, they "secede," and say nothing about their debt.

W. G., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The only reason we can think of why they wanted the convention away from New York is that they did not want the State Committee to become acquainted with their supporters in this city. It would have promptly given away the snap. Whatever illusions discomfited could create would vanish by personal contact.

W. S. C. LONDON, CANADA.—Communicate directly with H. H. S.

W. S. J. NEW YORK.—Hunt up the files of the London "Justice" and you will find all about Max Beer. In an article intended to be published in the "Justice," he proved that he had tried to play the boss here and had been set down upon by the rank and file. As Editor of the Jewish People Building, he was a traitor against the Party policy of fusing with nobody. He wrote an editorial recommending harmony with the Social Democrats and charging one of their candidates, but his subscribers in the office refused to publish the treasonable utterance—at which act of "boasism" democratic Beer became violent. He had written on his desk a list of questions, whoever paid him had him. He played out here, and was now trying his pranks in England.

S. G. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Your question goes straight at the nerve that aches our local Little Kangas—Pierce and Siff included. Why are there so many traitors found in the Daily People Building? Is it because there are jobs to be got there, and that is why the Party officers made a firm stand against the Pierce-Siff scheme of turning the Daily People Building into a publishing establishment. The Party must have as few jobs to bestow as possible. A daily paper is a necessity, and the jobs thereon should be escaped by every honest and loyal traitor builder. It attracts couch-potatoes who cannot be found out but with time. Hence, most of the Party jobs belong in this building, it has produced the crop that you mention.

D. A. D. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Attend the Connolly meeting in your city. You will find the first of all the Labor Agitators from the British Isles, who came over here, who deals in straight goods.

A. S. G. PITTSBURG, PA.—Any old log can float down stream; any old bull can drift before the wind. It takes a staunch ship, well manned, to head against wind and current, and reach port. Your "only logical center" craft is already waterlogged and foundered. What is left of it is only driftwood and wreckage, driven by the law and wind. Meanwhile, the S. L. P. is sailing serenely on.

G. D. PITTSBURG, PA.—In that your Little Kangas were sincere. They did believe the S. L. P. was made up of children. It is a feature of swelled-headedness to underestimate others. Now that they have found out the truth, wonder they are so sure and have lost the little head they ever had?

A. L. F. LOUISVILLE, KY.—If the S. L. P. was to be the only party in the world, its campaign against crookedness need not be vitiated. By attacking all, its point against crookedness is clear. It is a law of the world, that while the more crooked a man is all the better he is liked by the Social Democracy, the Socialist Labor Party, on the contrary, thanks the crooks at the moment it discovers one in its midst.

S. T. NEW YORK.—If you carefully followed the reports of N. C. C. the point should be clear to you. Six laws are to most of them wholly bogus, and aggregating more than \$2,000, have been started against the Party within the last four months. Some are engaged in the work of the Party by the incompetent Board of Trustees that the Party removed from office. The moment they found The People was successful under the new management, they hate to see it thwart him. These suits, though mainly against the Party, are expected, if won, to smash the Daily. Thus the old Board of Trustees, who are the only party in the world that wish to kill the Daily, are facts. But the gentry will fail.

Roosevelt is going West electioneering. In addition to the press representatives he is going to take a physician and a spraying apparatus with him, to keep his throat in order for his oratorical efforts. William Jennings Bryan went on his stumping tour in 1900 in a special car fitted with diverse means of recuperation, in order that he might stand the strain of speaking. The Republican press thereupon called him "a demagogue." With Roosevelt, who is doing practically the same thing, it is different: he is "The greatest President since Lincoln." Politics not only make strange bed-fellows, but they create strange views, all in the interests of capitalism.

## LIGHT IS BREAKING.

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

## BRADDOCK AND EAST PITTSBURG, ATTENTION!

The members of the Socialist Labor Party of Braddock, East Pittsburgh, and vicinity, that stand by the N. E. C. and the national organization, will meet at 537 Washington street, Braddock, at 8 p. m. sharp, Thursday, September 18. No hub Socialist need apply.

E. Feldt,  
E. R. Markly,  
Committee.

Braddock, Pa., September 14, 1902.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15, 1902.

Daily People Auxiliary, Comrades.—At our regular meeting September 13, Section New Haven voted to join the Auxiliary and guarantee \$1 per week for one year. We must and will free our fighting arm The Daily People from debt. The maintenance of that important weapon proves in itself alone that the S. L. P. membership contains that fighting material which assures progress. Individuals may come and go, but the sound principles and tactics taught by the S. L. P. will ever prove a safeguard against conspirators and those who would turn the party away from its real mission. Let all comrades do their duty and build up our press, which is the best possible way of spreading the principles of the S. L. P. and the future is ours.

Meyer Stodel,

Financial Secretary, New Haven.

P. S.—Enclosed find \$1, first payment.

Jardine, Mont., Sept. 10.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Just as soon as I get some money, I will help you out with your debt that The People has on its machinery.

I will pledge myself for \$50 and pay you ten dollars a month or more as I can stand it. I am only a miner and am very poor; but \$50 is not much. I would rather give you all my wages for a year than see the workmen have to start another paper or quit it altogether. I will send you ten dollars this coming pay-day and continue to do so until my pledge is paid. I want to become a member of the S. L. P. Send me a card so as about twenty can sign it. I am doing a good business for Socialism here.

Wm. Bonstein.

Here's to the coming revolution,

The golden dawn of co-operative commonwealth.

Man in his last state of evolution,

Toward a more perfect material and spiritual health.

This is the age capitalism must fall

By its own hand it is pressed to the wall.

It has dug its own grave and now tumbles in.

And the dawn of Socialism is about to begin.

And this is the time we must educate

Our comrades to their coming fate,

And open up the way for all to be great.

So learn something about Socialism while you wait

To see our predictions realized.

Of the glorious dawn, as told of man's

So here's good night, comrade dear,

Our cause is coming ever nearer.

Wm. Bonstein.

To The Daily People.—We have,

to date, \$427.50 pledged and \$246.50 paid in on the pledge of the Washington S. E. C. to pay \$425.00 to apply on debt of Daily People, the balance will be paid in time agreed.

Washington is easily good for so much more, if we have assurance that the other State Committees will take hold of the matter in a manner that will make sure of paying the debt.

Our first \$425 was made up by S. L. P. stalwarts principally. The next \$425 will be made up by people who like to support a sure thing. So it will be a great help to us to be able to show that each of the other 19 or 20 State Committees are doing the same as we did. That is, we propose to raise a second \$425, while each of the other S. E. C.'s are raising their rst.

Come on, stalwarts, let us wipe out The Daily People debt at once and bury everything that is affected by "Goo-Goo eyes."

Wm. McCormick,

Agent Daily People Fund of the Washington S. E. C. S. L. P. Box

229 Fairhaven, Wash.

September 11, 1902.

## IN WESTCHESTER.

Special To The Daily People.

Yonkers, Sept. 18.—Last night Connolly and Carroll spoke in Tarrytown to an audience of about 200, mostly Irishmen, and to-night Connolly speaks in Peekskill, while Carroll will address an open air mass meeting in Mount Vernon.

On Friday night will debate the following resolution: "Resolved, that Socialism will be of greater benefit to the working class than the prohibition of the liquor traffic," with Henry L. Huntington, on Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. Huntington is of the Prohibition party of Yonkers.

Saturday night Carroll will speak in Pleasantville and Monday night, September 22, Carroll and Sweeney will speak in Portchester.

Peary is back from the North Pole.

He got nearer to it by 350 miles than any other explorer. When Peary finds the Pole, J. Pierpont Morgan will make it a part of the ice trust.

Two English fruit companies have formed a million dollar trust. Experience has taught them the way to gather in the plums.

## NEW 'LOGICAL CENTER'

DISCOVERED IN CALIFORNIA CONVENTION OF THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY.

A Plank Making the Party a Farmers' Party Leads to Great Prophecy—

The Extreme Kangaroo Gets Extremely Left by the Farmers' Centre The S. L. P. Vindicated Once More.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The California State convention of the "Socialist" party, alias Social Democracy, at San Francisco, September 9 and 10, was more amusing than interesting.

That the proceedings would benefit the working class would be news indeed, but that of course never happened. Several of the delegates were also delegated to the Union Labor party convention held here three days before. Being delegates as well as candidates of two or more parties comes easy to the "Socialist" party.

Thomas Bersford called the convention to order with too many of his philosophic words, not at all of a cheering nature. He was, no doubt, in fear of the day that proved to be dark and dreary for him.

Mr. Richardson was elected temporary chairman and still further promoted the depression of spirits by reading a long address, more and more words, and not all philosophic either, for, horrors! he was doing propaganda with sloppy economics for thirty minutes on his suffering convention.

The small farmer, whom he styled the real American farmer and his troubles was the keynote of his lecture, as Emil Liess called it. It was also the dominant factor of the subsequent proceedings.

A farmers' plank, calling upon working farmers and farm workers to join the party, was hotly contested by the local Kangaroos, who occupied the extreme left of the convention and got extremely left.

The right was solidly petit bourgeoisie and was kept well in line by the party whips (the lady delegates), who actively hate the Kangaroos.

Anna Smith, of San Diego, once colonel of a California division of Coxey's Army, was the only one on the right who stood always with the Kangs.

The centre, composed of country delegates, asserted their rural interests and, of course, won out.

Learned speeches on Socialist policy and economics by Kangaroos were listlessly endured by the right and centre, but when a delegate arose and said: "I am a farmer, in my district fifty odd votes were cast for Socialism, every one of which was a farmer's vote," and was followed by others in the same style, the convention was aroused to enthusiasm. The reality of votes that might be lost outweighed all abstract principles.

Emil Liess made a most strenuous speech against the farmers' plank, declaring that it would be a slap in the face of international and national utterances on the question. Right after this speech the adoption of this plank was voted on, receiving a hearty majority in its favor. Emil Liess, acting chairman, then said:

"The motion is carried, and from today the Socialist party is not a real Socialist party."

The plank on proportional representation came up for adoption, and, although it is in the national platform, yet the petit bourgeoisie right, to spite the Kangaroos, who advocated it, rejected it by a vote of 21 to 17.



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on Friday, September 19, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinnally in the chair. Absent and excused, J. Hammer. E. Katz elected Recording Secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending September 13, showed receipts \$39; expenditures \$74.35. The Labor News Company submitted cash report for the month of August, showing receipts in the amount of \$1,052.24; expenditures, \$896.43.

The general vote on the question: "Shall the Party hold a special National Convention?" was canvassed with the following result: There were cast in favor of holding such convention 502 votes; against, 1,082 votes. A majority of votes having been cast against the proposition submitted, the same was declared lost. A full tabulation of the vote was ordered published in the Party press.

A letter was received from an alleged S. E. C. of Pennsylvania, signed "Wm. J. Eberle, Secretary," wherein the N. E. C. is informed that all connection (already severed by this N. E. C. at its meeting of September 5) are severed once more, by an alleged vote of 188 to 28. There were also received minutes of the County Committee of Section Allegheny County, containing evidence that the said Section sided and abetted the treasonable action of the former S. E. C. of Pennsylvania, including an endorsement of the action of the officers of that committee in sending one Frank Jordan on his infamous mission to Cleveland and Indianapolis. In view of all this, it was resolved that Section Allegheny County be expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, its charter revoked and the secretary instructed to communicate with the loyal comrades in Allegheny County for the purpose of reorganization.

The organizer of Section Allegheny County transmitted a report of the vote cast on the convention proposition, showing 98 votes in favor of same and 3 against. Still another report was transmitted by Wm. J. Eberle containing the vote of Branch East Pittsburgh, with 1 vote in favor and 4 against, while a third one was transmitted by the secretary of the 6th Ward Branch of Allegheny City, showing no votes in favor and 7 against, the latter accompanied with the remark that "on motion it was resolved to transmit the report to national headquarters direct, because the 6th Ward Branch has no faith in either the State or county organization." In view of the expulsion of Section Allegheny County for its treasonable attitude maintained while this vote was being taken, it was resolved not to tabulate the reports in the Party's tabulated vote. Section Houtdale, Pa., sent letter stating that they will support the Pittsburgh committee until the N. E. C. produces "evidence worthy of their expulsion." Secretary had replied that all the evidence in the case had been produced by the Pittsburgh committee itself. Answer endorsed.

Section Chicago asked for semi-annual report. Secretary reported that report had been ready for quite some time, but that several attempts to get the auditing committee together had failed, the majority of the committee being engaged in other Party work at the time appointed; also that another date, Saturday, September 20, had been set.

Section New York reported expulsions as follows: W. S. Dalton, for seeking to injure the Party by instituting a law suit against it and for ignoring summons of Grievance Committee; Ephraim Harris, for complicity in issuing the Pierce lampoon and for ignoring summons of Grievance Committee; John Keep, for treacherous conduct toward the Party by using his influence to induce members to turn against it and by inducing a prospective member not to join the S. L. P.; also for ignoring summons of Grievance Committee. Frank MacDonald, for slander and for contempt of Grievance Committee.

Section St. Louis, Mo., recommended that the pamphlet "What Means This Strike?" be printed in the German language. Referred to Labor News Co. Ohio State Committee reported that they find it difficult to pledge the amount proposed by Washington State Executive Committee.

Section Santa Clara County, Cal., requested that James Connolly be asked to speak at San Jose. A letter from Butte, Montana, contained the information that it was probable that a fake labor party, formed by a set of labor leaders for the purpose of selling out to the Democrats, would adopt the name Socialist Labor Party. The attention of the Editor of The People is to be called to this matter.

Several letters were received from loyal members of the Party in Allegheny County, Pa., reporting the situation there and the chances of reorganization, also promising more extensive reports as to the doings of the treasonable clique that has for some time been trying to disrupt the Socialist movement in that State.

Section Lowell, Mass., reported election of officers.

Rudolph Katz, Sec. Sec'y, pro tem.

## MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Meeting of Massachusetts State Executive Committee held at 1185 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., at W. H. Young in the chair.

Roll call showed seven present; Fuglestad and Fitzgerald, absent.

Minutes of previous regular meeting approved.

Communications from Lynn on election of Frank Katz to S. E. C. The above-named comrades being present with credentials, the same were accepted and the committee sent. From Organizer Hanley, of District 18, S. T. & L. A., also one from Somerville, requesting the S. E. C. to instruct the secretary to communicate with

authorities at Marlboro and Somerville, and request permission to hold outdoor meetings in those cities. Action: Compilied with. From Somerville, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Everett, Malden, Woburn, on election of officers, delegates to convocation, semi-annual financial reports, and nomination for financial secretary of S. E. C., etc. From Lowell, \$2.30 on auxiliary stamps; Everett, censuring the S. E. C. for ignoring the S. T. & L. A. in the leaflet entitled "Strike Lessons"; Washington S. E. C. on propositions for paying off debt on Party press. Action: Proposition endorsed. A committee of two elected, consisting of Comrades Stevens and Quarnstrom, to confer with the Scandinavian Socialist Club, with a view to holding a fair for purpose of raising necessary funds, and the secretary also instructed to communicate with sections and request them to elect committee to solicit pledges of \$1.00 each from comrades, the same to be paid in by December 1.

On motion, secretary was instructed to send out to sections S. T. & L. A. resolutions and amendments to constitution for referendum. On motion, secretary was instructed to send out campaign subscription lists, make arrangements for securing another speaker to tour the State, and make preparations for a State campaign document.

Bills for leaflets from Labor News Company, \$12.50; ordered paid: one for Surridge, to Haverhill, \$2.00; to John A. Henley, \$2.00, balance due on trip to Providence per order of State convention; and supplies, recording secretary, \$4.70; ordered paid.

It was moved and carried that the S. E. C. meet every Sunday until after elections. Edwin S. Mayo, Rec. Sec'y.

## DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

Regular meeting of the League was held on Tuesday, September 16, at 2-6 New Reade street with F. D. Lyon in the chair. First order of business, correspondence. A number of letters were on hand from Party sections, reporting that action had been taken in the matter of the League and that they would enroll. Among these were thirteen definite enrollments, accompanied with the first payment. These new enrollments were: Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La.; J. W. New York City; J. Holler, New York City; H. Blyn, New York City; The Langner family, New Milford, Conn.; P. Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich.; 35th A. D. N. Y.; Section St. Louis, Mo.; Section Essex County, N. J.; Section New York, Scandinavian; Section New Britain, Conn.; Section New Haven, Conn.; Section Lynn, Mass.

The receipts of the League since the last meeting were:

Section Lynn, Mass.	\$ 2.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Section Essex County, N. J.	7.00
Section New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Section New Britain, Conn.	2.00
Section N. Y., Scandinavian	1.00
"Stamford," Conn.	4.00
30th A. D. N. Y.	2.00
35th A. D. N. Y.	7.00
Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La.	1.00
Peter Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich.	50.00
"Langner family," Milford, Conn.	50.00
Geo. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
E. W. Carpenter, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
Hugo Schmitt, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
J. H. Berg, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
S. H. Morrison, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
M. Geppert, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
De Lee-Deveraux, Tron, N. Y.	4.00
Herm. Schoops, Union Hill, N. Y.	2.00
H. Mahland, N. Y. City	5.00
Chas. Vonderhilt, N. Y. City	5.00
J. W. N. Y. City	10.00
Julius Samuels, N. Y. City	5.00
Horm. Miltberg, N. Y. City	4.00
H. O. Luderer, N. Y. City	5.00
John Holler, N. Y. City	5.00
J. M. Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
F. D. Lyon, N. Y. City	2.00
H. Blyn, N. Y. City	1.00
Aug. Gillhaus, N. Y. City	8.00
George Abelson, N. Y. City	1.00

Total.....\$ 207.00  
Previously acknowledged.....\$124.75

Grand total.....\$144.75

The next meeting of the League will be held on Tuesday, Septmbr 30, at 2-6 New Reade street.

August Gillhaus, Rec. Sec'y.

## BERRY'S ITINERARY.

The following is a partial itinerary for Michael T. Berry in Massachusetts. Organizers will take notice and arrange and thoroughly advertise these meetings:

Chicopee, September 27.  
Worcester, September 28.

## WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE SALE.

The sale of the three pictures of Marx, Bellamy and Bebel, which the Wisconsin State Committee will hold for the purpose of aiding in securing funds with which to carry on agitation, will take place on Saturday evening, September 27, at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth street.

This will be upon the occasion of the last series of three German meetings that Section Milwaukee has arranged in the hall mentioned. The State committee is in urgent need of funds to carry on the agitation in the State, and the comrades are therefore urged to push the sale of the tickets as much as possible, and to have the money for the tickets sold, as well as the unsold tickets, in the hands of State Secretary John Vierthaler by the date named above, September 27.

John Vierthaler, Secretary Wisconsin State Committee, Milwaukee, September 14.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Sunday, September 28, 1902.  
Madison and Peoria streets, 8 p. m.  
Madison and Jefferson streets, 8 p. m.  
Tuesday, September 30.  
Clark and Erie, 8 p. m.  
Orchard street and North avenue, 8 p. m.

Thursday, October 2.  
Milwaukee avenue and Paulina streets, 8 p. m.  
Ashland and Lincoln avenues, 8 p. m.

Saturday, October 4.  
Michigan avenue and 11th street, 8 p. m.  
Halsted and 63d streets, 8 p. m.  
Halsted and Maxwell streets, 8 p. m.

## 3,300,000 ACRE FARM

Largest in the World—Enough Room for Three States

In the Panhandle of Texas is located the largest ranch in the West and also in the world. It is known as the "X-I. T.," the "Capitol Syndicate," or "Farwell" ranch, and contains over 3,000,000 acres of land. It is owned principally by Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell and his brother John of Chicago, and was acquired by them about sixteen years ago. At that time the people of Texas needed and desired a capitol building, but no funds were obtainable with which to erect one. There were, however, immense tracts of uncultivated land in the State and the Legislature offered this one to anybody who would construct the necessary building. Mr. Farwell organized a syndicate in Chicago and accepted the offer. Now their fine granite capitol is the pride of Texas citizens, and thousands of thoroughbred Hereford, Aberdeen, Angus and shorthorn cattle roam over what was formerly waste land.

The ranch lies in the staked plain. It has an altitude at its northern extremity of 4,700 feet and at the southern end of 2,300. Its greatest length is 200 miles. Its average width is about twenty-five miles. It is situated in the extreme northwestern corner of Texas and covers all or a portion of nine different counties. The State of Connecticut could not contain it, and it would cover the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined and then lay over on adjoining States. Fifteen hundred miles of wire fence inclose the 5,000 square miles within its boundaries and separate the different divisions of the tract. The services of a head foreman, seven assistant foremen, and about one hundred and twenty-five cowboys are requisite for the work upon it.

There are 300 wells upon the land, and these, in addition to prairie lakes, dry in rainless seasons, running streams, and reservoirs built to conserve the surface water, afford drinking water for the stock. The wells are from 100 to 400 feet in depth. They are unaffected by drought and have a constant flow of good pure water. Each well, when supplied with a windmill and reserve tank, will furnish water for 500 to 1,000 head of stock. In the summer time, when there is not sufficient wind sometimes to run the windmills, a gasoline engine is used to run them.

There are only two towns upon the ranch—Channing and Xelina. The main headquarters are at Channing. There is a daily record of the rainfall, temperature and snowfall is kept. A telephone system connects the headquarters with every division, and a stamper of every thing that occurs out of the ordinary routine is known at headquarters as soon as it happens. The top wire of the fences is a telephone wire, insulated at the posts. When a gate is made in a fence two upright poles are placed on either side of it above the height of a load of hay or any tall object that might pass through it and the wire is stretched over these poles and down on the other side of the fence again. This system of telephoning is used on many isolated ranches in the West, connecting them with other ranches and the nearest towns. To keep his telephone in working order a man must keep his fences in repair.

The soil is a black, fertile loam and is covered with buffalo, mesquite, and other grasses, which cure upon their stems in the dry season and furnish pasturage both summer and winter. Cattle from the ranch have taken many prizes in stock expositions throughout the country. Shipments are made to Chicago, New York and Europe. The herds have gradually been enlarged and improved. Upon the small ranches 90 to 95 per cent. of the calves from the stock are branded each year, but upon the large tracts not so great a percentage is obtained, as it is more difficult to shelter and protect them. The only loss is a small per cent. by an occasional "nother" in the winter time.

The day of the large ranchmen is passing away. It is found to be more profitable to do business on a smaller scale, in proportion to the outlay involved. Since the opening of Oklahoma, the country is being more thickly settled, lands have risen in value, and many of the large ranches are being cut up into smaller ones. The next in size to the X. I. T. are two ranches of a million acres each. Though the Farwell ranch has been utilized heretofore as a vast body of land, a portion of it is to be divided and sold. The head foreman has charge of the entire tract, but there are many divisions of thousands of acres each in charge of assistant foremen or employees.

The cowboys keep fences in repair, grease windmills, look after the cattle—often having to ride long distances after straying bunches—assist in the round-ups and brand calves. When at work on outlying portions of the land a "chuck" wagon follows them from place to place, with a cook in charge. It contains a complete camping outfit, and the men take their meals upon the ground around it. They often sleep for weeks in the open air upon the ground, living constantly in the saddle during the days. Bacon, coffee and Mexican beans are the staple articles of a cowboy's diet, varied sometimes by biscuits and canned food. They become expert ropers, riders and judges of cattle. Sometimes one is promoted to a position as foreman or leaves to become the owner of a small ranch. Their average wages are \$25 a month and board, with much higher salaries for the foremen. The head foreman upon the X. I. T. receives a salary of \$3,500 a year, with house rent free and provisions and medical attendance provided.

The company has numerous storehouses at convenient points, and freight wagons to haul supplies from the rail roads.—Chicago Tribune.

Result of the general vote on the question: "Shall a Special National Convention be Held?"

Sections.	Yes.	No.
<b>CALIFORNIA:</b>		
Los Angeles County.....	5	34
Santa Clara County.....	—	13
San Francisco.....	17	6
Members at large.....	—	8
<b>COLORADO:</b>		
Colorado Springs.....	—	5
Denver.....	6	5
Mesa County.....	5	2
Pueblo.....	8	—
Teller County.....	—	14
Member at large.....	—	1

<b>CONNECTICUT:</b>		
Hartford.....	18	3
New Britain.....	14	2
Milford.....	—	6
New Haven.....	4	17
Rockville.....	16	—
South Norwalk.....	11	—
Waterbury.....	20	—
Members at large.....	1	6

<b>ILLINOIS:</b>		
Belleville.....	—	7
East St. Louis.....	—	4
Chicago.....	25	4

<b>INDIANA:</b>		
Madison County.....	—	10
Peoria.....	10	—
Roanoke.....	6	—
Springfield.....	—	9

<b>KENTUCKY:</b>		
Louisville.....	—	14

<b>NEW ORLEANS, LA.:</b>		
Member at large.....	—	1

<b>MASSACHUSETTS:</b>		
Adams.....	5	—
Boston.....	6	—
Cambridge.....	6	—
Everett.....	8	—
Lawrence.....	—	6
Lynn.....	1	20
Fall River.....	8	2
Gardner.....	—	6
Holyoke.....	2	4
Malden.....	—	5
Medford.....	1	4
New Bedford.....	1	4
Somerville.....	—	9
Taunton.....	5	—
Woburn.....	6	2
Worcester.....	—	12
Members at large.....	—	2

<b>MARYLAND:</b>		
Baltimore.....	—	11

<b>MICHIGAN:</b>		
Detroit.....	—	18
Member at large.....	—	1

<b>MINNESOTA:</b>		
Duluth.....	1	10
Minneapolis.....	22	3
Red Wing.....	—	2
St. Paul.....	—	12
Members at large.....	1	5

<b>MISSOURI:</b>		
St. Louis.....	—	32
Member at large.....	—	1

<b>NEBRASKA:</b>		
Lincoln.....	—	7

<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE:</b>		
Concord.....	9	—

<b>NEW JERSEY:</b>		
Essex County.....	6	9
Hoboken.....	1	27
North Hudson.....	—	9
Passaic County.....	12	3
South Hudson.....	—	7
Union County.....	1	10

<b>ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.:</b>		
Member at large.....	1	—

<b>NEW YORK:</b>		
Auburn.....	3	5
Erle County.....	1	16
Monroe County.....	1	11
Gloversville.....	5	—
New York.....	60	261
New York, Scandinavian.....	5	7
Onondaga County.....	2	19
Rensselaer County.....	—	19
Richmond Borough.....	2	5
Westchester County.....	8	16
Members at large.....	6	—

<b>OHIO:</b>		
Butler.....	—	4
Cincinnati.....	5	2
Cleveland.....	—	71
Columbus.....	—	11
Hamilton.....	6	1
Somerdale.....	—	10
Members at large.....	—	2

<b>PENNSYLVANIA:</b>		
Easton.....	17	—
Erie.....	—	9
Berks County.....	5	—
Houtdale.....	6	—
Lafayette.....	10	—
Philadelphia.....	1	9
Scranton.....	2	8
Sterlingville.....	6	—
Member at large.....	1	—

<b>RHODE ISLAND:</b>		
Pawtucket.....	19	—
Providence.....	43	—

<b>JELICO, TENN.:</b>		
Member at large.....	—	1

<b>TEXAS:</b>		
San Antonio.....	3	9
Houston.....	—	17
Members at large.....	—	5

<b>UTAH:</b>		
Salt Lake City.....	—	9
Member at large.....	1	—

<b>VIRGINIA:</b>		
Newport News.....	2	6
Richmond.....	—	12
Roanoke.....	2	7

<b>WASHINGTON:</b>		
Seattle.....	—	32
Spokane.....	6	1
Tacoma.....	1	4
Whatcom.....	—	5

<b>WHEELING, W. VA.:</b>		
Member at large.....	—	1

<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1,082</b>
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A majority of votes having been cast against the proposition, "Shall a Special National Convention Be Held," etc., said proposition is herewith declared lost.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

## DE LEON'S TOUR.

N. Y. State Committee Calls on All Interested to Make It a Lively One.

The New York State Campaign Committee is aiming to make the tour of Daniel De Leon, the gubernatorial candidate, a lively and comprehensive one. It aims to spread the doctrines of Socialism in industrial centers not yet organized in the Socialist Labor Party. With this end in view it calls upon friends and sympathizers living in such centers and desiring to have De Leon speak in them during his tour of the State to communicate immediately with the undersigned. Friends and sympathizers answering this call are requested to state prospects, the date desired and the contribution that will be made toward defraying the expenses involved. Answer without further delay. De Leon will begin his tour on the first of October. It will thus be seen that time for arranging his tour—assigning dates with the usual correspondence involved—is very brief. Prompt action is imperative on this account. Sections that can arrange meetings in unorganized and nearby places, where prospects are promising and the expenses involved are within the party's means, are urged to do so. Sections are also urged to send in subscription collections to the Campaign Committee and to send them at once. Also forward dates desired and the customary information relating to the tour. Comrade Wm. H. Carroll has begun his tour of the State in Westchester, and will visit the cities along the Hudson River after his work there. Now, comrades, friends and sympathizers, act promptly and decisively. Communicate at once with the undersigned and send all monies intended for the campaign to the New York State Campaign Committee, care of him. Justus Ebert, Secretary, N. Y. State Campaign Committee, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

## ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

September 27—Rhode Island.  
September 29—Fall River, Mass.  
September 30—New Bedford, Mass.  
October 1—Boston, Mass.  
October 2—Haverhill, Mass.  
October 3—Lawrence, Mass.  
October 4—Lowell, Mass.  
October 5—Lynn, Mass.  
October 6—Woburn, Mass.  
October 7—Worcester, Mass.  
October 8—Springfield, Mass.  
October 9—Holyoke, Mass.  
October 10 to 12—Troy, N. Y., and vicinity.

October 12—Schenectady, N. Y.  
October 14—Syracuse, N. Y.  
October 15—Rochester, N. Y.  
October 16—Buffalo, N. Y.  
October 17—Cleveland, Ohio.  
October 18—Detroit, Mich.  
October 19—Columbus, Ohio.  
October 20—Dayton, Ohio.  
October 21 and 22—Kentucky.  
October 23 and 24—Indiana.  
October 25 and 26—St. Louis, Mo.  
October 28—East St. Louis, Ill.  
October 29—Jacksonville, Ill.  
October 31 to November 3—Minnesota.

## SECTION LAWRENCE OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section Lawrence has the following meetings scheduled, others to be arranged for later. Chairmen and speakers will govern themselves accordingly.

September 2